The Judependent.

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

J. W. ROBERTS, Editor. JOHN W. DAY, Associate Editor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

Military Management.

The recent military developments resulting in the retreat of Gen. Banks across the Potomac have brought to light the fact-which, indeed, might have been seen before—that the Union forces have no reserves to fall back upon cause than vainly attempt to war with in case of disaster. Hence, the first reverse, even though of a distant division of the army, was thought to endanger the national Capital.

It is, unquestionably, a great blunder the Kansas Emancipation League as on the part of somebody-and we can perceive only the War Department at fault, as the head of all action—in thus itorious a defense against the assaults of leaving the entire cause and country ex- the Inquirer the "League" may have, we posed to the hazards of a single battle. do not propose in this article to advo cate or defend it ; but we are glad that

Suppose Gen. Halleck should have been defeated at Corinth, and a Bull paper has hid down this principle-or Run stampede have followed, where would the rebels under the unscrupulous Beauregard have found any impediment to their devastating march thro' treasonable-and the whole establishthe entire North-West? There was no barrier. We had no reserves. If Halleck had been disastrously defeated the whole country was open to the rebels. It is enough to make loyal men tremble when they contemplate the fact that all depends upon the "cast of a single die." It is true the militia of each State could be called out, and the enemy repelled; but who can measure the evil that would follow such a disaster as defeat?

We say there is no need of defeat. And yet the chances of war are always hazardous, and a small accident, as the misconception of an order, might at the critical moment turn the scales against us. And the larger the army the greater the panic, as a rule, when once it is thrown in confusion. It is enough to startle the country to think of the possibility of such a fearial occurrence, and no provision made for it.

Generals of departments ought to look to this matter, it will be said; and we admit they should. But they are liable to err; and in the face of a strong the presence of all the men whose services can be commanded. The War Department, it seems to us, ought to have an eye to this matter, and see that reserves are properly disposed at all points where they are needed.

It is plain, in this view of the case that Gen. Fremont acted the part of wise general in fortifying St. Louis, for which act he was so much condemned. If our armies every where had fortified camps to fall back upon, it would be a great advantage. Fremont saw this, and prepared for an emergency; but prejudice and envy cabaled against him. and he was removed. It is now demonstrated that he acted with sound dis-

It appears that Bank's army was weakened by order of the President with the advice of the Secretary of War and military men. It was not thought Fairholm, Oliver Shrader, Mrs. C. B. probable that the rebels would attack him, and McClelland needed more men. It was natural for all to desire success at J. N. McFarland, Mrs. Julia M. Rice, Richmond; but no department should be jeopardized under any circumstances. The rebels expected to capture Banks and all his forces, and if present reports N. Allen and S. C. Gephart. be correct, Banks deserves much credit for escaping with all his men and trains. It strikes us as a masterly piece of

Another fact is also made plain by th se demonstrations of the enemy. namely, that they are thoroughly posted in reference to the movements of our forces. The secessionists are spice everywhere, and being spaced by our army, they go from the very midst of the ranks or from head-quarters, and report to the rebel leaders. Hence the great advantage they have over us.

We might partly counterbalance this evil were it not for the consumate folly of excluding and discouraging the slaves from our lines. The negroes are the only reliable friends we have in most of the rebel States, and we ought to encourage their proffers of friendship by every means in our power, and give est stamp of pro-slavery border-ruidans liberty to every slave who brings impor- in '56. We have been reading its tant intelligence from the enemy. If a treasonable pages frequently since it circulated among the slaves, and their efforts to sid us met in a proper spirit, Kansas. It is astonishing how a man and indirect communication with the we should never be in want of quite re- with a spark of honor in his heart, can military was successfully maintained liable information of the movements of under his own name, write and pub. Mr. Parkspring, of Philadelphia, actthe foe, and could act much more bold- lish so many bare-faced falsehoods as ling as telegraph operator. Every move ly in our advances, knowing where to appear in the editorial columns of that find the enemy. We have no patience with the suicidal policy of treating the slaves as enemies, or as unworthy of our confidence. In no instance have we been betrayed by them, or been de-

wired by false reports from them. We think it is probable that Banks for which he will accept our thanks. have been immense,

by the negro who rode in such haste there would have been no rebellion. into Gen. Kenly's camp and gave information of the danger in time for the men to form in order of battle, and hold the enemy in check until their plane for a surprise of the division were frustrated. If a slave that negro should be be made free.

"Strike at the Cause."

"It is certainly better to strike at the

This is a principle enunciated by the

Inquirer, in an article on "Kidnapping

and Rescality," and was directed to

the cause, as the rebel sheet has it, o

kidnapping in Kansas. However mer-

rather stepped upon a plank previously

laid nown by a large portion of the loy

al men of the United States. We have

regarded the tone of the Inquirer as

ment as a "league" with secession, but

we hope in this one thing it will be

consistent, and apply its rule of June

for the goose, is sauce for the gander."

To eradicate a disease from the sys-

be true. Is it not so, Burrell B. ?

will answer truly, for it has established

a reputation for lying second only to

the body politic, is the primary cause -

the sent of this rebellious infection .-

Proceedings of the Committee of

Arrangements.

WEDNESDAY, June 4th, 4 P. M.

The Committee of Arrangements for

the celebration of the 4th of July, was

called together by G. B. Carson, Chair-

man, when the following Committees

To select grounds for setting table

and erecting speakers stand, M. R.

Dutton, John W. Day and P. E. Havens

Jos. Evans, J. N. McFarland, W. K.

McClellan, Mrs. S. S. Cooper, Mrs. S.

C. Gephart, Mrs. E. J. Barnes, Mrs.

lan, John W. Day, P. E. Havens, W.

14th, at 41o'clock. P. M.

to honor and lost to truth.

SENATOR LANE has again laid us up-

G. B. CARSON, Chairman.

ONLY OUR OPINION.-When the

quirer was established, we refrained

from expressing what kind of a paper

M. R. DUTTON, Sec'y.

For Committee to arrange tables,

were appointed, to-wit:

Then in the language of the Inquirer :

the effect .- Leav. Inquirer, June 1st.

In Southern Kansas wheat is nearly We think it is time to turn over a for the government to use all the means wheat and corn are doing well, but are of the 48th Virginia, Fi a. L'eut. Grenwithin its reach to crush the rebellion, not so forward .- Conservative. Let us have done with temporizing, and strike the monster to the heart.

day morning. They are with Halleck ere this. - Conservative.

"If there had been no abolitionists,

If there had been no slavery there

would have been no slavery abolition-

THE LATEST NEWS -RECEIVED BY-

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. To the Daily Conservative and Daily Times

Great Battle near Richmond!

Beanregard's Army Scattered !!

Capture of his Camp Equipage, Stores, and an immense number of Arms and Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 1. The following despatch was received the War Department this afternoon : FIELD OF BATTLE, June 2-12 M. We have had a desperate battle, in

1st to the rebellion. "What is sauce gainst greatly superior numbers.

tem the cause of the disease must be removed. A cure cannot otherwise be lion, and unless it is cured, the nation which their guns and baggage were lost, but Gens, Heintzleman and Kear-It is vain to attempt to war with the ney most gallantly brought up their effect, and we must "strike at the cause." troops and checked the enemy, and a the same time I succeeded by great ex-Then, what is the cause ? The Inquirertions in bringing across Gens. Sedger will tell you that it is the abolition wick's and Richardson's divisions, who malaria. But what produced this ma- drove back the enemy at the point of laria? It was the festering corruption of the bayonet, covering the ground with slavery. This the Inquirer knows to his dead.

This morning the enemy attempted o renew the conflict, but was every-We hardly expect the rebel sheet where repulsed.

We have taken many prisoners among whom are Gen. Petrigrew and Sam. Medary's Crisis. Every candid, Col. Long. Our loss is heavy, but the haved splendidly. Several net charges were made.

(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN. Major General.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 1. "It is certainly better to strike at The rebels have evacuated Martins the cause, than vainly attempt to war burg and Charlestown. The damage with the effect;' and the only question to the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. in triremaining to be settled is, In what fling and it can be put in operation in manner shall the cause be eradicated. I two days.

> WASHINGTON, June 2. Dispatches of unofficial character reseived from the Hendquarters of the Army of the Potomac say that the importance and decisiveness of our victory increase as they are hourly developed. The following was received at the War Department this morning: HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS.

> CAMP NEAR CORINTH, June 1 To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War The following despatch has been reeived from Gen. Pope:

To Maj. Gen. Halleck:- It gives m leasure to announce the brilliant sucees of the expedition sent out on the 28th inst., under Col. Elliost, with the 2d lows cavalry. After forced marches day and night through a very difficult country and obstructed by the enemy be finally succeeded in reaching the Mobile & Onio Railroad at Boone Mrs. C. J. Adams and Mrs. Wm, Evans. ville at 2 A. M., on the 30th. He des-Committee on Toasts, C. B. McCleltroved the track in many places north and south of the town, blew up a culvert, destroyed the switch and track: To visit families and ascertain what burned a locomotive and a train of 26 each will furnish for the table, Eli cars loaded with supplies of every kind, Evans, H. Gibbs, H. Owens, J. N. destroyed ten thousand (10,000) stand Hall, Jas. E. Smith Oscar Short. : n1 of small arms, three pieces of smillery. M. S. Finnicum; also, for the village, ammunition, and paroled two thousand Miss Nettie Havens, Miss Frank Fair- prisoners who could not keep up with holm, Miss Fannie Finnieum, Miss Carrie his cavalry. The enemy had heard of Macomber, Miss Melissa Shoemake, Miss his movement and had a train of cars Lauretta Conwell, Miss Maria H. Pren- running up and down the road to prewith flying artillery and 5000 infan.ry tice, with instructions to the last named vent him from reaching it. The whol Committee to report to the Committee road was lined with pickets for several of Arrangements next Saturday, June days. Col. Elliott's command subsisted on meat alone such as they could

find in the country. For daring and dispatch this expedition has been distinguished in the highest degree, and entitles Col. Elliott and his command to high distinction. The results will be embarrassing to the eneknew the proprietors were of the mean- ing enemy scattering in all directions.

WASHINGTON, June 1. During the whole of the battle this morning, Prof. Lowe's balloon was overlooking the scene at an altitude of started, and we believe its publication 2,000 feet. Telegraphic communicais a daily insult to the loyal people of ment of the enemy was obvious and instantly reported. This is believed to paper. The man who can so unblush- be the first time a balloon recom ingly and shamelessly lie, must be lost has been successfully made during a battle, and certainly the first time the telegraph station has been established in the air to report the movements of der obligations for doeumentary favors, The advantage to Gen. McClellan muni

wounded and one missing-all of the ready for harvesting. There is a large Rhode Island Cavalry. We captured amount of it and it has done unusually several officers and 180 privates well. In this portion of the State, Among the officers are Capt . Beckwith The Kansas troops took new boats at troops taken by the enemy at Front St. Louis and started for Corinth Tues- Royal. Our advance was so rapid that the enemy was surprised and was therefore not enabled to burn the bridges across the Shenandoah.

The rebels commenced moving their sick last Monday. Beauregard and reaches you Fort Pillow is ours. Bragg were at Corinth Thursday after-

Gen. Sigel may be designated for the three companies of artillery. Virginia.

NEW YORK, June 2. COMPLETE UNION VICTORY !!! dent says Gen. McCleilan's dispatch

touching the conflict of Saturday before President Richmond was made public early this AN ACT to secure homesteads to ac- persons who may have filed their appli-morning, and created intense excite- tual settlers on the public domain. cation for pre-emption right prior to ment in the city. It is eve ywhere the subject of animated discussion and has given rise to thousands of rumors each of which has its enrnest advocates.

dead have been sent to the White House

A dispatch dated Headquarters, at 9 but retrerted at his approach.

Every one seems sanguine of the fall of the rebel capital when our troops advance for an engagement. The fight

A dispatch from Fremont's Headars; Gen, Fremont, after occupying Strasburg last night, was obliged by the darkness and tremendous storm and the fatigue of his men, to delay his adrance until morning. At six o'clock the pursuit of the retreating ene.ny was resumed and vigorously continued dur ing the day. Gen. McDowell's advance eing part of a brigade under Gen Barard, reached Strasburg this morn ng, and was ordered forward by Gen Fremont to join in the pursuit with the cavalry and artillery. The enemy, to retard the pursuit, endeavored to make a stand in three strong positions with artillery, but were driven rapidly and with loss from each. Jackson's rear guard passed through Woodstock this afternoon. The head of his column had reached it at sunrise.

Cul. Pilson, chief of artillery on Gen Fremont's staff, who selected with great skill the successive positions for the batteries, was wounded by the fall of his ho se which was shot under him while reconnoitering within thirty yards

The batteries engaged were Scheim-er's and Buell's of Stahl's brigade.

The 1st New Jersey, and 1st Penn ylvania cavalry under Gen. Bayard, and the 6th Ohio and Stewart's 2d cavalry under Col. Zagonyi, were in advance driving the enemy before them and in support of the batteries. The road and woods were strewn with arms. stores and clothing. A large number of prisoners have been taken. Our loss s one killed and several wounded. Gen. Fremont's rapid march, com

bined with Gen. McDowell's movements, has wholly relieved the Shenandoch valley and northern Virginia --Jackson will be overtaken and forced to fight or give up his ground entirely.

WASHINGTON, June 3-11 P. M. The War Department has not re eived any further details of the late battle before Richmond. No news of the United States, on payment of the public interest has been received from my and contribute greatly to his loss the army at Corinth. Advices from and demoralization. He reports the the valley of the Shenandoah indicate we thought it would be, though we roads full of small parties of the retreat- that a race is being run. in which, so far, Jackson takes the lead.

> NEW YORK, June 4. The prize schooner Laura M. Holmes captured while escaping from Charles-ton to Nassau, on the 27th, by the gunboat Santiago, has 170 bales cotton.

WASHINGTON, June 4. The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War Department: Halleck's Headquarters, June 4 -To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Gen, Pope, with 40,000 men, is 30 miles south of Corinth pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10 .-

WASHINGTON, May 31. Elliott had cut the railroad line of re- actually changed his or her former respartment states that a brigade of our men to save themselves the best way shall have ceased to occupy the said troops, preceded by four companies of they could. He captured nine locothe Khode Island cavalry, entered Front Royal yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the former is already repaired and is entered shall revert to the Government.

NASHVILLE, June 4. Fifteen hundred Union prisoners cap-tured by the rebels at Shiloh, arrived uile of the 8th Louisiana; and Lieuts.

J. K. Dixen and Waterman, of the They had but one ration on Friday .-They had been taken to Georgia.

Special to the Missouri Democrat: The steamer De Soto has just arrived the same quantity of land is entered from the flotilla. No doubt before this with money, one-half to be paid by the There was heavy firing on both sides when the De Soto left. It was ascer-Indications are fast increasing that tained that the Fort is garrisoned by

The Homestead Bill.

forced their way to Richmond, and That any person who is the head of a army or navy of the United States, eithcommand the city, while our troops are family, or who is a citizen of the Unit- er regular or volunteer, under the laws rapidly entering. Another is that we ed S ates, or who shall have filed his thereof, during the existence of actual have possession of the first line of the declaration of intention to become such, war, domestic or foreign, shall be dewhich the corps of Generals Sumner, enemy's works, and are vigorously as required by the naturalization laws prived of the benefit of this act on ac Heintzleman and keys were engaged shelling the city, but at the present of the United States, and who has never count of not having attained the age of writing nothing is really known beyond borne arms against the United States twenty-one years.

the official despatches. The general Government, or given aid and comfort SEC. 7. And be it further enacted. Yesterday at 1 o'clock, the enemy the official despatches. The general Government, or given aid and comfort taking advantage of a terrible storm impression is that Richmond has not to its enemies, shall, from and after the which flooded the valley of the Chica- yet tallen, or not in our possession, but 1st of January, 1863, be entitled to enhominy, attacked our right flank. Gen. our polition is strong and satisfactory, ter one quarter section, or a less quan- fectually to provide for the punishment All the wounded and many of the subject to pre-emprion at \$1,25 per and affidavits authorized by this act. acre, or eighty acres or less of such un- SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, by Railroad; it is impossible to obtain any correct list af casualties of the past to the legal subdivisions of the public has availed himself or herself of the lands, and after the same shall have benefit of the first section of this act

exceed in the aggregate 160 acres.

That the person applying for the bene- tion as provided by existing laws grantloval man must see that the slumy excres ing Gen. Casey's division, the men betroops, on our left wing. with a view make affidavit before the said Register of crushing it, but they were defeated or Receiver, that he or she is the head after two days hard fighting, and forced of a family, or is twenty-one years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army of the United States. S. District Court, to twenty-four hours country or Information States. S. District Court, to twenty-four hours country of Information International Countr more of age, or shall have performed quarters, Woodstock, dated the 24, or giving aid or comfort to its enemies, imprisonment and \$10 fine for opening and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultiva- make a note of it. tion, and not, either directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the Register or Receiver, and on payment of \$10, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: Provided, however that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry. and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry-or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry. her heirs or devisee, in case of her death-shall prove by two tredible witnesses that he, she or they may have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately suc- don't feel proud of their epaulets, but ceeding the time of filing the affid vit laugh and joke with common soldiers aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that just as though they intend to run for no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided by law: And provided, further, That in case of the

death of brother, father and mother. leaving an infant child, or children under twenty-one years of age, the right day, lives upon a novel diet. and fee shall inure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian, may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicile, sen said thing."
for the benefit of said infants, but for thing."
"It is dry." shall acquire the absolute title by purchase and be entitled to a patent from office fees and sum of money herein

That the Register of the Land Office shall note all such application on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they are founded. Suc. 4. And be it further enacted,

issuing of the patent therefor.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted channels. That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second Men tured. Thousands of the enemy are shall be proven, after due notice to the strowing away their arms.

A former aispatch says that when General Beauregard learned that Col. having filed such affidavit shall have section of this act, and before the ex- regard to which they do not really dif-

and drove out the enemy, consisting of the state of the s section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the Gen-Maj. Gen. Com'g. eral Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regu-lations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its proters and receivers of the several land offices shall be entirled to receive the same compensation for any lands enter-ed under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be iss this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now

prescribed by law for any register or The Homestead Bill.

The following is a correct copy of tained in this act shall be so construed the Homestead Bill as passed by both as to impair or interfere in any manner Houses of Congress, signed by the whatever with existing pre-emption President. and to provide a bounty for soldiers the passage of this act, shall be entitled in lieu of grants of the public lands. to all the privileges of this act: Provided, Wen rise to thousands of rumors each which has its enrnest advocates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House further. That no person who has serve for the like that the gunbouts have of America in Congress assembled: of not less than fourteen days in the

That the fifth section of the act entitled. "An act in addition to an act more efeffected. Our nation has been attacked with the violent convulsions of rebellion, and unless it is cured, the nation line, gave way unaccountably. The caused a temporary confusion, during which their guns and baggage were line. The line is cured, the nation which their guns and baggage were line and statisticary, the time the application is made, he shall extend to all oaths, affirmations,

A dispatch dated Headquarters, at 9 p. M. Monday, says Gen. Hooker made a reconnoisance to-day on the Williams burg turnpike to within four miles of Richmond without meeting the enemy in force. Their pickets kept in sight but retrerted at his approach. as in other cases provided by law, or SEC 2. And be it further enacted, making proof of settlement and cultiva-

be at the mouth of the Arkansas river. 184 miles above Vicksburg, and 172 miles below Memphis.

his wife's letter. Jealous husbands

Secretary Chase says the expenses of the war have been exaggerated, and he estimates the July debt at no more than \$600,000,000.

A restored invalid was asked by an acquaintance, who had not seen her for forty years, and who was struck with her healthy appearance, what produced so great a change in her condition. "I stopped fretting and took to laughing,"

was the answer. It seems that several thousand pistols have been smuggled under ladies dress-es into the Southern Confederacy.— The detectives must be upon the lookout. Crinoline hides many a contra-

office after the war is over.

"My dear sir, you have used my half of our case of champagne." "Oh, yes! you are my friend, and I always take your part.'

A gentleman in Dutchess Co., N. Y has gone and married a Feller.

The lady who devours two novels

Enjoy yourself to-day, for to-mor the first grey hair may come.

THE DRY STREAM .- "John," Isane to his brother, "do you know that the brook in the sheep pasture has dried up?"

"No, I do not know any such

"It was running not an hour ago." "It was dry this morning. I was going to cross ov.r on the fence. I heard father say the brook never failed."

don't believe what I say." they got very angry. At first, one was sure that the other was mis aken. When they became angry, one was sure that the other had asserted an un-

Now the fact was, that both had spoken the truth. When the stream That no lands acquired under the pro- was low, there was a gravel bank by visions of this act shall in any event the fence mentioned by Isaac, through become liable to the satisfaction of any which the water percolated without debt or debts contracted prior to the appearing on the surface. John had seen the water flowing as usual in its

Men often dispute about things in

Special Notices.

RELIGIOU.

M. F. CRURCH.—THERE will be Religious Services in the M.E. Church in Orbalosses on Services follows:

Preaching at 10 h. M., ar Preaching or General Prop Clase Meeting after the and at 21 P. M. There will be a General on Thursdays at 78 P. M.

Bayrar Curnen.—Turns will be practice regularly in Buck's school house, in Orders on the second and fourth Subbaths in ouch morning service at half past 10 o'clock; evanious or is at half past 7 o'clock.

Nazzon Azvens, Paster.

Important Facts.

Constant writing for six months is done chaser with Gold Pens than with Steel Pens; the ore, it is economy to use Gold Pens.

The Gold Pen remains unchanged by year continued use, while the Steel Pen is everchafting by corrosion and wear; therefore, por unsformity of writing to obtained only by the of the Gold Pen.

The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable while the Steel Pen must often be condamned a new one sciected; therefore there is go swing in time in the use of the Gold Pen.

Gold is capable of receiving any degree of a ticity, so that the Gold Pen is exactly adapted the hand of the writer; therefore, the nerve the hahd and arm are not injured, as is had to be the case by the use of Steel Pens.

Mew Advertisements

Notice of Appraise STATE OF KANSAS,

Marcus D. L. Sime

NOTICE OF APPRAISEMENT. STATE OF KANSAS

Scott, Kerr & Co.,

Hotice of Apprais STATE OF KANSAS,

N. D. Stanly, et al.

First Judicial Di trict:—N. D. Stanly: yeu
rill take notice that I will on the
FIRST DAY Of JULY, A. D. 1862. Filist DAY Of JULY, A. D. 1862, between the hours of ten e'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. of said day appeals on the following described property, to-wit: The cent can hundred acres of the noutheast quarter of section twentyseven in township seven of range 18, and the west 80 acres of the southwest quarter of section twentysix in township sever of range 18 in Jefferson county. State of Kansas. Said property to be appraised by virtue of an order of sale to me directed issued out of the District Court of said county, in lavor of Marcas D. L. Simpson and against N. D. Stanly.

41-5w N. W. - AYLOR, Sheriff.

Motion of Appraisement.

STATE OF KAMAS

Martha M. Cody.

Road Horico.

"That comes pretty near saying you dividing line, to the east line of and see the dividing line, to the east line of and see the nearest and begand see the present traveled road across C. F. and J. H. Hallingsworth's land, thence of traveled road to intersect said Committee they got very angry. At first, one loos and Leavenworth co., road at some was sure that the other was mis aken.

issued out of the First District Court of the aforesaid County and State I will on FRIDAY, THE 18th DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1861